The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILLS
AND
SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS and BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also,
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.
Constantly on hand—
TINMEN'S MACHINES and TOOLS.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST, and 120 SECOND Street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se7

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY.

General Office of Business at Pittsburgh.

OFFICERS:
CURTIS G. HUSSEY, President,
THOS. M. HOWE, Sec'y and Treasurer.
MANAGERS:
CURTIS G. HUSSEY, Pittsburgh,
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JAMES M. COOPER, "
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JOSEPH W. CLARK, Boston.
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Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

The Mines of this Company are situated in Keweena county, on the Southern shore of Lake Superior, Michigan, and embrace the celebrated "Cliff Copper Mine."

JAS. WATSON is the resident agent and Superintendent of the Mines. Post office address, Clifton, Keweena county, Michigan.

The Company has, also, an office in Boston for the registration and transfer of its stock, payment of dividends, &c. J. W. Clark & Co., agents. se9

SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.
JAMES P. TANNER,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city. Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

S. KEYS, Manufacturer of
Ladies, Misses and Children's
FANCY SHOES,
No. 53 ST. CLAIR street,
sep7 PITTSBURGH.

E. P. LONG,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Boots, Shoes and Gums,
No. 61 MARKET street, near Fourth,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WM. PICKERSGILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, &C.
No. 48 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GLASSWARE.

PHILLIPS & BEST,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLINT GLASS WARE,
Of all descriptions, Pressed, Cut and Plain,
Corner of TRY and SECOND streets,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK....W. M. GRACE....R. C. ALBREE.
FAHNESTOCK, ALBREE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Vials, Bottles and Window Glass
NO. 63 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se9

PLUMBING.

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY.
WELDON & KELLY,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
PLUMBERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. se7

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO.
UPHOLSTERERS,
Nos. 96 & 98 Third Street, near Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz:
CURTAIN GOODS, ORNAMENTS,
FRINGES, TASSELS & CORDS,
COMFORTS & BEDS,
PATENT SPIRAL SPRING, HAIR, COTTON,
HUSK AND STRAW MATRESSES, &C.
ALSO, DEALER IN
WALL PAPERS,
Fire board Prints, Window Shades,
&c., &c. se7

REMOVED,
For a few days, my Store, to the rear of my old stand. Entrance on
Market Alley, One Door from Fifth St.,
Where we are selling Dry Goods very cheap.
Call and see. H. J. LYNCH.

OILS.

THE
ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,
Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LUCENT OIL WORKS—
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
CARBON OILS,
OFFICE: No. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

T. J. BRERETON....J. T. JOHNSTON....H. B. WILKINS.
THE
ALADDIN OIL COMPANY.
BRERETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS,
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF
COAL AND CARBON OIL,
BENZINE, &c.
OFFICE, NO. 43 MARKET ST.,
se7 PITTSBTRGH, PA.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
NO. 31. MARKET STREET.
se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

C. GREGG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
OILS,
Crude and Refined Petroleum, Machinery Oils and Benzine,
33 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
se7

THE
LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL;
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED BURNING COAL
AND
CARBON OIL;
Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.
Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secret'y.

IRON.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS
WAREHOUSE
NO. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se9

DAVID CHESS,.....R. W. WILSON,
R. F. SMYTH,.....R. J. ANDERSON,
CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NAILS, TACKS,
BRADS, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE:
NO. 112 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOS. S. CLARKE....WM. THAW...CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE:
FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO.,
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS
TO AND FROM
All Points West of Pittsburgh.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS.
se9 PITTSBURGH.

STOVES.

A. BRADLEY,
Manufacturer of every variety of
Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves,
GRATE FRONTS, &C. &C.
Wishes to call particular attention to the celebrated DOUBLE TOP, GAS-CONSUMING,
COAL COOK STOVES.
(TROPIC, TALISMAN AND EUREKA.)
se7 No. 30 WOOD Street.

PIANOS.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS,
CARHART & NEEDHAM'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
Music and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.
No. 53 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
R. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
se No. 67 Wood Street.

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF BEST QUALITY
REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes;
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED or Manufactured in this Country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149, 151 FIRST and 120, 122 SECOND Streets, Pittsburgh.
se7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,
Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,
Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. [se9

THE
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST, SPRING, PLOW AND SAW
STEEL,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STATIONERY.

KAY & COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 55 WOOD Street, Pittsburgh.
se7

JEWELRY.

FINE
GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER and STEEL
SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*
Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE
MADE TO ORDER.
Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. se7

T. A. McCLELLAND,
GENERAL AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sales Room and Office,
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
Sales effected of
Stocks, Real Estate, Furniture, &c.
AT EITHER
Sales Room, Dwellings or in the Country.
Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock,
OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜
se7

MEDICAL.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
DRUGGIST & PLARMACEUTIST,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,
AND
FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

MEDICAL CARD,
F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.
From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Ex Intern (Resident Physician) of
HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &c.
DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.
OFFICE 57 GRANT ST., St. Nicholas Building.
Consultation GRATIS, every Tuesday and Friday from 10 o'clock to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. se7

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. LEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
FLOUR, PRODUCE,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET.
se7 PITTSBURGH.

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL
JAMES DALZELL & SON,
Lard Oil Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils,
Nos. 69 & 70 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

LAMPS.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, CORNICES,
CANDELBRASS, LAMPS, &c., &c.,
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, CHANDELIERS, etc., made to burn Carbon Oil, at the Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON & KELLY,
sep7 161 WOOD Street, near SIXTH.

THE
ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 43 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c.
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

STEAM
DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE WEST IS
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
254 PENN STREET,
The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentristy in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.
Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.
Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.
Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.
N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.
FRAFK CASE, Book and Periodical Depot,
se7 Chronicle Building, General Agent.

GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.
A large stock on hand, and selling at LOWEST PRICES.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at reduced prices.
NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, NOTIONS, PAPER COLLARS, &c., at
McCULLOCH'S
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
se7 81 MARKET STREET.

FULTON'S
VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,
Difficulty of breathing, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Cartarrhal affection, spitting of blood, whooping cough, pains in the breast, consumption, asthma, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs.
☞ Prepared and sold by
J. M. FULTON, Druggist,
67 and 69 FIFTH street, two doors below the Postoffice. se10ly

STATE FAIR.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION,
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL BE HELD AT
NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.
September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.

Norristown is about seventeen miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, and is accessible by railway to every part of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 acres of ground, with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7,000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1,000, five of which are $30 each, nineteen from $25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, 1st premium, $40; 2d premium, $25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1,350. The highest, $100; 22 between $20 and $30, and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5.

For Sheep and Swine, the premiums range from $10 to $5 and $3.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures—Cloth, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needlework, &c., Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wines will be exhibited in this Department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition to and from Exhibition Grounds free, requiring the forward freight to be prepaid, which will be repaid shippers when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership, $1 00, with four coupon tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

☞ A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y,
Norristown, Pa. se

EVERY MERCHANT
SHOULD HAVE ONE.

READ WHAT THE PRINCIPAL EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH CO.'S SAY:

"We deem it a very useful Map, and recommend it to business men."—*Adams' Express Co.*

"We think highly of Lloyd's Telegraph, Express and Railroad Map."—*American Telegraph Company.*

"We think Lloyd's Telegraph, Express and Railroad Map worth the attention of every business man."—*Hope Express.*

"It is one of the most useful works ever published for assisting Shippers, Merchants and Forwarders."—*American Express Co.*

"Every business man ought to have one of Lloyd's Telegraph, Express and Railroad Maps, as it is invaluable."—*National Express Co.*

We could fill a volume with such evidence did we deem it necessary.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE
Telegraph, Express & Railroad Map
Of the United States, Canadas and New Brunswick. Ready 1st July, and sold only by Subscription. From official drawings and information. "WARRANTED ACCURATE OR MONEY REFUNDED. The new Map of the United States is 5x6 feet large, mounted with rollers; shows every RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS LINE, and where there are Telegraph and Express Offices for receiving and forwarding dispatches and packages throughout the United States and Canadas. All from official information from the principal Express Companies in the United States and Canadas.

The Telegraph Lines are shown just as they run throughout the country, drawings of which were furnished us by the AMERICAN, WESTERN, BRITISH AMERICAN, and six other TELEGRAPH COMPANIES in the United States and Canadas, and may be relied upon as accurate. The Railroads, Telegraph and Express Lines in the Southern States, and those extended since the Rebellion, are just as correct as those of the Northern States.

Accompanying each Main Map is an independent Map of the
EASTERN STATES,
On a scale ten times as large as the main Map, Size 4 feet in dimensions, showing every Railroad, Town and Village very plainly, on a scale of *four miles to an inch*, and warranted the most accurate of any Map of the Eastern States ever made. The two maps go together, and show no less than
60,000 Railroad Stations and Places in the United States and Canadas,
Distinctly, on a magnificent scale, easily comprehended by the Merchant in shipping goods to any point, or in telegraphing.

No work ever before engraved like this. It is a Merchants' Shipping, Express and Telegraphic Guide.

It is mounted on rollers and varnished, for the Counting-House, Hotel or Private Office. Accompanying the Map is a book of 200 pages, in which will be found every RAILROAD and TELEGRAPA STATION, TOWN and CITY, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, stating in what State and County, and on what Railroad each place is located; the distance EAST or WEST from some well-known point; what Express Company have an office open there, if any; whether a Telegraph Operator is at said place; the cost of sending 10 words by Telegraph to any place in the country, and the price of a Through Ticket by Railroad to each place—all from
OFFICIAL INFORMATION,
AND
WARRANTED CORRECT.

AN ILLUSTRATION.—Supposing a merchant receives a letter from Westfield, Indiana, ordering goods, he does not know whether that is an inland town or on a Railroad line; nor does he know whether there is an Express or Telegraph office open there; nor on what railroad line Westfield is located. He looks at LLOYD'S TELEGRAPH, RAILROAD AND EXPRESS MAP; and, after searching a dozen railroad lines in Indiana, without finding Westfield, he turns to W in my TELEGRAPH, EYPRESS AND RAILROAD BOOK, and finds it thus:—"WESTFIELD, Indiana, (Tippecanoe Co.)—on the Louisville & Chicago R. R.—30 miles north of Terre-Haute—American Ex. and Western Telegraph here, &c., &c.

Price of the Whole Complete, $5.

☞ Those wishing the main Map alone, 5 feet large, can be supplied at $1,50 mounted and varnished, or in sheets, 50 cents. Those wishing the Eastern States Map alone, can be accommodated at 75 cents, mounted and varnished, or at 25 cents in sheets, colored; price of the Book alone, $3; but the price of both Maps and the Books is $5.

☞ This valuable Map IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Other Valuable Maps Now Ready.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE COUNTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS; colored in Counties; cost $20,000; in sheets, 50 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES; colored in Counties with a Gazeteer of the Southern Country printed on the back; 50 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE MAP OF VIRGINIA; from surveys; used by Gen. M'Clellan and the War Department; 25 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE MAP OF KENTUCKY; only authority for Generals Buell, Grant and Rosecrans; 50 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE COUNTY MAP OF MISSOURI; 25 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE MAP OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER; from St. Louis to the Gulf; 50 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS; with all the new Postal Laws to March 1st, 1863; 50 cts.

All the above can be had at
JOHN W. PITTOCK'S
Book, Stationery, and News Depot.
FIFTH Street, Opp. Post office.
se7

JAMES IRVIN, manufacturer of
Oil of Vitrol and Aqua Ammonia.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

S. K. RODGERS,
LIVERY STABLE AND UNDERTAKER,
No. 83 OHIO street, Allegheny.
Crape, Handles, Plates, Gloves, Coffins, Hearses and Carriages furnished on reasonable terms. Rooms open day and night. se8

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

Advertising Rates.

The following are the rater for advertising in the *Commercial*. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 sq	½ sq	3 times a week. 1 sq	½ sq	2 times a week. 1 sq	½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	½ sq
1 time	$ 60	30						
2 times	1 00	60						
3 times	1 25	80						
1 week	2 00	$ 1 20	$1 50	90				
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	$ 1 20	$ 1 75	$1 00	$1 20	$ 60
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.
(Changeable once a week.)

	3 times Daily.	2 times a week	1 time a week	W'kly
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$ 8 40	$00 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50	00 00

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times..$2 25
Marriage Notices..... 5
Funeral Notices, each insertion..... 50

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

What the New Special of the London Times Says of the Union Army.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.—I have come to the threshold of the American civil war—to the troops-beset city of magnificent distances. We arrived yesterday morning, in one of the heavy showers which sesm intended, almost day by day, to temper the tropical heat of this Western Continent, but which have only the effect of adding to its stifling oppressiveness. We waded and floundered through Washington as through a sea of mud—a circumstance which did not prevent the same town from presenting the image of a perfect wilderness of dust before evening. We found soldiers at the station, I can hardly say how many companies of them, quartered in the waiting rooms, offices, and gangways of what is here called the depot, or terminus. We had to jump over them—we and our cloaks and our carpet-bags—as they lay full stretched in our way on the sloppy floor of the ill-sheltered establishment. Outside the hardiest or the unluckiest of the gang were wallowing in the mire, to which they are, to judge by their looks, as thoroughly accustomed as to their beds; and all along the roads, along those vast spaces of muddy mounds and quag-mires which are here classed and numbered as streets, on the steps of the Capitol, before the doors of public buildings, every where we saw them: soldiers of all arms, in every variety of custom, without visible distinction of corps, on no perceptible duty or errand, were there—not in great numbers, truly, but still conspicious everywhere—as if to warn us by their ubiquty of the fact that we had come to the seat of a government whose only business is war; to the center of a nation converted into a vast camp, with a metropolis for head barracks.

I have seen soldiers enough in New York, in Boston, throughout the eastern cities, and hardly needed to visit Washington to come to the conclusion that the word "soldier" must be understood in America to convey a different meaning from that universally received among the well organized and civilized nations of Europe. Of the dashing and enduring valor, of the hardihood and perseverance of American fighting men on either side, the world has for the last three years received more than sufficient evidence, and the laurels they have reaped in the field cannot be tarnished by any word of disparagement that may be breathed as to their tidiness and discipline in camp. No one could be unwilling to make great allowance for the circumstances under which a host of one million combatants were suddenly called to arms, for the nature of the men who supplied the rank and file, for the inexperience of the leaders, for the carelessness—to call it by no worse name—of the rulers at the War Department. It takes years to make a soldier, and here not an army, but a host of armies, was to be got up at a moment's notice. But when all was said, and when forced, disastrous marches, want of accommodation, and the worst of management were taken into account, there still remained great reason to marvel at the prodigious dirt and squalor of the American soldiery. I saw squads of armed men in New York, in the streets of a city running with bountiful streams, who seemed to have a horror of water, as if the pure element had power to wash "the very marrow out of a strong man's bones," as if parting with the crust of many day's dirt was as painful to them as to the victorious racer of ancient times to shake the Olympic dust off his charriot wheels.

They seemed actually to delight and revel in dirt, and in the tatters of their loose hanging garments, in the rust of their dented and twisted weapons. They had gone through hard work, and were fain to call the world to witness of the strenuousness of their exertions. The Neapolitan regiments, in the palmy days of King Bomba were not more unmindful of that proper soldiery pride which, in the Old World, seems to identify valor with pipeclay, than are these heroic warriors of the Western Continent. They seem as scornful of uniformity of custom as the moss-troopers of the middle ages, and fall as naturally into the odd and picturesque. Not a score of them are anywhere to be recognized as men belonging to the same corps. The ungraceful and inconvenient kepi, the last contrivance of French absurdity, has been officially copied here as everywhere on the continent of Europe, but Republican freedom has substituted all possible varieties of slouched hats; of buttoned up, tidily-fitting coats hardly an instance occurs, even among the officers; and altogether, a more odd, ruffianly-looking set of armed men than I have seen marching along the footpaths in. Broadway, in the midst of a delighted mob of citizens, clapping their hands at them as if they were dumb figures at the play-house, it never was my lot to see any where—except, perhaps, in the suite of the Garibaldian bands in Calabria.

When this is said the very worst is said with regard to the outward look of these champions of the American Union. The mere *mannschaft*, as the Germans have it, the thews and sinews, the mien and bearing of the great bulk of the Northern army—are all that the heart of its leaders could wish. There are no very high statures, no very bulky frames among them. They are, most of them, men of middle size, lean and lank, narrow-shouldered, stooping and shambling in many instances. They look worn and sullen, but they bear every mark of stern endurance and dogged resolution. They have no spare flesh, no exuberant spirits, no song, no frolic; but they look like work—up to their business, which is to kill—to die.

A gentleman who has had much to do with the management of these troops, complains of them as "thinking bayonets"—"The Northern soldier," he said, "would rather go without his breakfast than without his newspaper. He discusses the plan of the campaign with his officer, and sits in judgment on his General's tactics." To this carping criticism of the rank and file, to this want of good confidence in their leaders, the gentleman in question ascribed the slow success and frequent reverses of the Northern arms, and he contrasted it with the spirit of the Confederate soldiers—uneducated men, as he described them, who look up to their commanding officer as a demigod, who receive orders, ask no questions, and allow themselves no remarks.

With all this advantage of not unwilling but unsteady discipline, I have every day greater cause to wonder at the transcendent confidence of the majority of those Northern men in the ultimate success of their cause. The earnest steadiness with which they pursue their purpose is only commensurate with their recklessness as to the means which must lead to its attainment. Not only do they "not care," but they positively delight in the vastness of the sacrifice which their country demands of them. They seem less eager for victory than for the fearful amount of blood and treasure by which they are to achieve it. "Are they sure to take Charleston?" you ask. "Aye, sure as death. The cost will be tremendous; but who would wish to have it at a cheap rate?" "Hang the expense!" is the motto. It is not the result of their mighty effort that they are proud, but of the capability and resources of their country in putting forth such colossal power. The big war, they are anxious to prove, bears full proportions with the bigness of the Republic. Every man seems to swell before you as he dwells on the gigantic strength the State brings into the field.

The navy has raised the number of men-of-war—which was only sixty at the outbreak of hostilities—to six hundred. What is to-day costs millions, to-morrow will rise to tens of millions. They are not sorry for it; they are all delighted at it; they will have no rest till the expense shall be hundreds of millions! A steam frigate founders, a regiment is cut to pieces, an iron-clad is sunk by the enemy. Hurrah! All the greater their joy. Here they are, ready with four new regiments, with four more steam frigates, with ten additional iron-clads. Failure braces them up even more than success would elate them. All they are anxious to show is the boundlessness and inexhaustibleness of their means. There is no loss they cannot repair, no waste, no extravagance they cannot afford. Of this they must be well assured. It is in this extent, this expansiveness of their means, that lies the certainty of their progress to the end. They want to make much of it doubtless; they brag an intolerable deal about it, we are all sure. It is on this lavish, wanton display of unlimited power that they lay their hope of its irresistibleness. It is by it that they aspire to strike dismay and despair into the hearts of their present foe—that they trust to overawe their eventual enemy. How can the South, how can Europe, have a chance to stand against this unweary giant? Let the struggle be prolonged for ever so many years, let the fortune of war be ever so fickle, and success alternate ever so blindly, America cannot fail to wear out all antagonism.

Such is the burden of the song that is daily dinned in my ears whenever I mix in conversation with persons about me. The present war can, I am everywhere assured, have but one issue. The South must give in, must surrender at discretion; Union must be restored, secession must lead to a thorough and speedy extinction of slavery. Whatever havoc and confusion emancipation may lead to, will be of no moment in the great work of national regeneration, in the conciousness of power, in the display of strength to which this struggle has given rise. America can never be sufficiently thankful for the golden opportunity this war has given her, no less than the world at large, of setting a proper value on her unsuspected energies, on her latent vitality. Without their proverbial proneness to brag, the Americans themselves had no adequate notion, they say, of the bigness of their country, or the might of their nation. This bigness and this might they have now begun to put forth at the expense of their Southern brethren; and they will end by displaying them at the cost of their trans-Atlantic cousins.

Yes, war with Europe, war with England, is the object of their most ardent aspirations. They talk about it with a zest, with a glitness, which perfectly amazes me. Were there a conspiracy among them all to hoodwink, to bamboozle, to impose upon me, I must say that they could hardly have learned their part with more diligence, they would scarcely practice their lesson upon me with more consummate skill, concert and unanimity. The feeling of hostility to England, which was deep and earnest in New York, acquires fresh liveliness and intensity as I draw near the seat of government, Washington. It may all be idle vaporing and big talk. There may be nothing in it. Men must judge of it in England as their sober judgment prompts them; but I cannot help seeing and noticing what falls before my daily observation. If men ever meant what they say, the Americans must and will have war with England—a big war, a war like what they are now waging with the South, granting no quarter, and aiming at utter extermination.

A National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

The following correspondence between the Governor and David Willis, Esq., the Government agent, in relation to the proposition to establish a soldier's cemetery at Gettysburg, will be read with interest. It is another of the Governor's plans for the good of the soldiers, whose friend he has so enthusiastically been:

GETTYSBURG, August 26, 3863.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: By virtue of the authority reposed in me by your Excellency, I have invited the co-operation of several loyal States having soldier-dead on the battle-fields around this place, in the noble project originated by you, of removing their remains from their present exposed and imperfectly buried condition in the fields for miles around, to a cemetery.

The Chief Executives of fifteen out of seventeen States have already responded, in most instances pledging their State to unite in the movement; in a few instances highly approving of the project, and stipulating to urge upon their Legislatures to make appropriations to defray their proportionate share of the expense.

I have also, at your request, selected and purchased the grounds for this cemetery, the land to be paid for by, and the title to, the State of Pennsylvania, and to be

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

Federal Usurpation.

The copperhead section of the Democratic party, under the leadership of Woodward, Lowrie & Co., in their supreme devotion for the safety of their Southern brethren's rights under the Constitution, are endeavoring, by every expedient in their power, to embarrass the Government in its endeavors to suppress the insurrection of their allies. Well knowing that peace is unattainable on any other basis than the submission, entire and unconditional, of the rebels in arms, and that it is the intention of the Government to establish an enduring peace upon that basis, they endeavor to draw public attention from the true issue of the conflict,—shall the Republic live or die? and hope by local and minor issues to be able to place men in power whose election would almost say in as many words, "Pennsylvania is recreant to the starry banner! Come, oh chivalric masters, the necks of her 3,000,000 Mudsills await your conquering foot!"

These gentry, through the efforts of copperhead orators and the copperhead press, cry out for the vigorous prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the Constitution, but persistently deny to the Government the means necessary to accomplish so desirable an end—reminding us in this respect of the physician of the worthy Governor Sancho Panza, who in his solicitude for his master's health, forbade him to take food sufficient to sustain life. Their hobby at this present writing is the Sovereignty of the States and the encroachments and usurpations of the Government. Who would have the temerity to suppose that the followers of that conservative and eminently national patriot (?) James Buchanan, would in a few short years be required to sustain Mr. Calhoun's doctrine, that "the Federal Government was a league—a mere machine for carrying out the will of the States"—and not a powerful and enduring Government enabling us to secure and defend from all assaults, from without or within, those inestimable blessings of liberty and equality which we hold in trust for mankind and for posterity.

James Madison, who framed the Constitution of the United States, wrote to Hamilton, in 1788, that a conditional ratification was worse than a rejection, and that the Constitution requires an adoption *in toto* and forever.

Mr. Madison also wrote Daniel Webster in 1833, "The Constitution of the United States being established by competent authority, by that of the sovereign people of the several States who were parties to it, makes the Government operate directly on the people; places at its command the needful physical means of executing its powers; and finally proclaims its supremacy and that of the laws made in persuance of it, over the constitutions and laws of the States." Mr. Jefferson wrote to Colonel Monroe, "The States must see the rod; perhaps it must be felt by some one of them."

Gen. Jackson in 1833 by his proclamation announced and by his acts confirmed his faith in the doctrine, that Government, and not the States, was the sovereign power except in matters purely local. These were Democrats of the old school. They believed the Government possessed the right to maintain itself in its integrity, whether it found one State or a dozen attempting its destruction. They knew that it was lawful to rise for this end, any and all means, permitted by natural justice. They knew that the sovereignty sprung from the people of the several States—not from the States; but they were not aware of the modern democratic doctrine that it was an usurpation for the President to execute laws, which he had sworn to execute; they would have been unable to understand the tyranny of requiring a citizen and a freeman to strike a blow for the preservation of his fireside, in defence of that flag which gives him and his, protection for life, liberty and property, at home and abroad.

They would never have been able to comprehend that when the fugitive slave law—which outraged Northern sentiment—was to be enforced—when there was "a nigger in the wood pile"—that the United States Courts had *exclusive* jurisdiction over *citizens* in custody for violations of the United States laws, while sworn *soldiers* in custody of the United States, for violations of the United States laws, are entitled to relief through the *concurrent* jurisdiction of the State Courts. Neither their large experience in public affairs—their love of country—their aspirations for human happiness and liberty, nor their common sense, could have enabled them to perceive the justice and equality of such decisions of modern democracy as exemplified by Judges Lowrie, Leonard and their conferees, who assure us that this judicial summersaulting is necessary to preserve the liberties of the citizens which are ndangeredand the sovereignty of the States, which is assailed, and the Constitution and Union, which are being destroyed by the grasping despotism of the Government; and, we suppose, by the blood of our sons and brothers, who, true to themselves, their country and their God, have nobly died in defence of that flag which traitors and baser copperheads trample in the dust.

"In a civil war there can be no neutrals." No man can renounce his obligation to the government which protects him in its hour of need. He must take sides for it or against it. If for it, not a lukewarm support, but with heart and hand, aye, to the extent of property and life, which he owes, which his country has a right to demand, and his fellow-citizens to expect. If against it—then rather openly in the field with sabre and bullet and bayonet, and not by opposing all needful measures—by decrying securities—by doubting victories—by unmanly lamentations for disasters—by miserable pettifogging in the interests of its enemies, or by like unworthy means give to the enemy that aid and comfort which is and should be punished as treason.

People of Pennsylvania, you are asked to give your suffrages this fall for Curtin and Agnew, who support the Goverament, or for Woodward and Lowrie, and *our Southern brethren*. For whom will you vote?

Amendments to the Constitution.

Under the old constitution of Pennsylvania no provision was contained in regard to changes or amendments. Hence no change was made from 1790 until the Reform convention of 1837-8. By the provisions of our present constitution amendments having passed two successive Legislature may not oftener than once in five years be submitted to the people at the October election and if ratified by a majority becomes in future part of our fundamental law. In several of the State constitutions the provisons are that these amendments must receive an absolute majority of all the votes cast at the election, when they are submitted. In other words, all non voters on this point, are counted against these changes in the constitution.

Now all experience proves that only a little over one half the voters at the fall elections vote on these constitutional changes. In consequence of this, within three or four years an amendment in Ohio was lost by a few votes, although nine tenths of al the votes cast were in its favor. In Pennsylvania, however, a mere majority of the votes cast on this point adopts. In fact our people have adopted every change that has submitted to them by nearly unanimous votes. In 1850 the amendment was submitted to them, changing to an election by the people, the choice of Judges of our Courts.

We doubt if the professional mind of the State even to this day, would favor this change,—yet in 1850 it was adopted almost by common consent. In 1857, three amendments were adopted with general unanamity. The first one prohibited the Legislature, unless in case of war, causing any increase of the State debt beyond $500,000. The second prohibited what the citizens of our section ought to understand, to wit: The creation of municipal indebtedness for any other than strictly municipal purposes. The third one placed such limitations on the creation of new Counties as has so far defeated any attempt to add to their numbers in this State. The last Legislature passed the three following amendments, which if again passed next winter, will at the annual election of 1864, be submitted to the voters of the State:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonweath, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

This is designed to over rule the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Miller *vs.* Chase, from Luzerne County, and Thompson and Ewing, from Philadelphia. We have no doubt of its adoption, both by the Legislature and the people.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

The first of the above sections is designed to prohibit forever what is familiarly known as omnibus legislation. Much of this has been cured during the last ten years by the joint rules of the two Houses. The above, however, is a more radical and effectual cure.

The second of the above sections would be a death to the operations of the Harrisburg Lobby. Some of the legislation on which to operate would still be within the control of the two Houses, but fully three-fourths of the paying bills would be cut off by the adoption of section ninth.

The joint rules of the two Houses, if vigorously enforced, would now exclude a large mass of such legislation—but they never have been and never will be until a constitutional prohibition exists. The members of the House who would enforce the rules, might as well live in a hornet's nest for three months. We bespeak the attention of the citizens to all three of the above amendments. Their adoption would be largely beneficial to the public and injure no one except the Harrisburg Lobby.

A Representative Man.

We delight in seeing political parties put forth their Representative man. Platforms are long unmeaning generalities that bewilder the mass. John Broadhead the nominee of the Democracy in the city of Philadelphia, knows how to give us his platform in a nutshell. Instead of Frank Hughes' 17 resolutions and preambles without numbers, read the two italicised lines of genial John Broadhead's letter. For ten years past all the modern Democratic platforms have meant exactly the same as these two lines. We have never before seen them boiled down to their quintessence so effectually. Honest John will undoubtedly get every genuine copperhead vote in that city. Here is his confidential letters to his recognized chief.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1860.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS:—*My Dear Sir*:—Can you tell me if General Darman is likely to remain much longer in Nicaragua. I should like to go to that country, and help *open it to civilization and niggers*. I could get strong recommendations from the President's present friends in Pennsylvania for the place, were the mission vacant, and I think I would prove a live minister.

I am tired of being a white slave at the North, and *long for a home in the sunny South*.

Please let me hear from you when you have leisure. Mrs. Brodhead unites with me in sending kind remembrances to Mrs. Davis and yourself.

Sincerely and gratefully your friend.

JOHN BRODHEAD.

President Lincoln's letter goes into every household like a welcome guest. The hardest prejudices give way before its sincerity, and the most bigoted partisan dare not deny its truth. It is a great advantage, when a cause intrinsically good can point to a representative and exponent intrinsically disinterested and pure.

EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS.

GOV. BRAMLETTE asks, what are we to do with the negroes? Anything but make slaves of them. No matter how difficult the problems of humanity may be, they cannot be solved by injustice.

FOR comment on Mr. Justice Woodward's inhuman assertion, that "slavery is an incalculable blessing," consult the opinions of John Wesley, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and all the civilized nations of Europe. If you wish to find approving authorities, read the Richmond *Examiner*, and the arguments of his Majesty the King of Dahomey.

WE have as yet heard no Pennsylvania soldier approving George W. Woodward as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. How could this be, with these terrible words, (never recanted by Woodward,) uttered by him in December of 1860, just after Mr. Lincoln's election, seared into every soldier's memory?

"Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such scenes as have occurred?—that they would stand idle and see such measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation, sooner or later, of their property in slaves? Such expectations, if indulged, are not reasonable."

THE INCERTITUDE OF HUMAN EXISTENCE.—On Sabbath afternoon were borne to the dust from whence they came the remains of Mr. Henry C. Vanderbilt, over which sorrowed a young girl of 16 years, who in two hours passed from the condition of maidenhood to matron, and from matron to widowhood. She was married in New York to Mr. Vanderbilt, who resided at No. 2,006 Wallace street, Philadelphia, at a quarter to 10 o'clock on Friday morning. At 12 o'clock the groom, who was but 21 years of age, died from congestion of the heart—died literally in the fullness of unutterable joy at the successful consummation of his earnest courtship. The wedding was comparatively private, and the young man, apparently in bounding health and unmistakably buoyant spirits, was conversing with his new-made bride, when the fatal spasm induced by congestion seized upon him. Medical aid was summoned, but the pitcher at the fountain was forever broken. No skill of human leechery was of avail. The remains were borne yesterday afternoon from the saddened house, and now lie beneath the sod of the cemetery.

PROGRESS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.—The London *Saturday Review* says: The religious tide of India is prosaic. There are no wholesale conversione—none of the miraculous successes reported or fabled of Xavier—no splendid triumph of Protestantism. Things go on very soberly in the India of real life. The bishops are almost entirely occupied in setting a decent example to the governing race, and preventing or hushing up clerical scandals. The native mind does not seem to have any place or longing for a new religion. If there is any success of Christian teaching in India, certainly the succes of Romanism among the half-castes is among the most noticeable. What is done of a real and permanent sort by Protestants is the patient slow work of schools and stations, which unquestionably produce some valuable results, although on a tiny scale, and although both the teachers and the taught remain like a little flock of neglected aliens among the mass of a contemptuous and indifferent population.

MODERN NAVIES.—The enormous cost of modern navies is seriously discussed in European Journals. The Warrior frigate, iron plated, represents two millions of dollars. The French Minatour will represent $2,500,000. But as the French and English have discovered that four-and-a-half-inch iron plates may be easily penetrated with rifled cannon, they propose to cover their vessels with iron eight and ten inches thick, which would raise the cost to five millions for each vessel. At this rate a fleet of ten vessels would very nearly use up the whole of the ordinary yearly income of the United States Treasury. Our iron-clads have not cost anything like such sums as these, and the question arises whether they are not more effective for defence than the larger European iron-clads are for attack. Such enormous vessels as they are could scarcely enter any port in the United States near enough to do mischief, as their draught of water is from twenty-eight to thirty feet. Our monitors can run into shallow rivers and creeks without any difficulty, and therefore are more serviceable at home for either attack or defence. There is one advantage about an iron-clad fleet. If it costs an enormous sum to build it, it will last a great many more years than a wooden navy, and in time of peace may be preserved ready for use in war without any great expenditure. A great deal of the present expense is undoubtedly experimental, but enough is certainly known of their cost to make it clear that the richest government cannot maintain very large fleets of the very large iron-clad ships now building in England and France.

The voice of California, in the late election, uttered in thunder-tones against open treason and a false Democracy, is another tribute to the memory of the murdered Broderick, and another vindication of the bold views and bolder purposes of his only living representative in the United States Senate, the new Senator-elect from California, the Ireland-born Democrat, John Conness.

Judge Woodward thinks that "slavery is an incalculable blessing." What, then, is his opinion of freedom? We trust one equally enthusiastic. In that case, we have the singular creed, "Slavery and Freedom are incalculable blessings," which is much the same as complimenting Christianity and Atheism in one breath, or praising at once Washington's farewell address and Mr. Woodward's speeches.

WE have to add Lancaster County to those we mentioned yesterday as having shown a liberal and appreciative spirit in placing loyal Democrats upon a loyal ticket. The Hon. Benjamin Champneys, who represented this county in the Legislature last session with splendid ability and a loyalty that proclaimed itself on every occasion and went far towards strengthening the hands of the Government, has been renominated by acclamation in the Union County Convention for State Senator. As our readers know Judge Champneys was a Democrat in the days of Democratic pride and glory, leaving the organization when it was betrayed and degraded by Mr. Buchanan. Since the war begun, he has been foremost among our loyal statesmen, and has given his intellect and experience to the best interests of the State and nation. We are glad to welcome such a man back to the councils of the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania has few worthier sons, and in this hour she needs the devotion of the worthiest.

THE death of Yancey has started an interesting discussion in the rebel journals. It is simply who is entitled to the *honor* of starting the Southern Revolution.

VERY Orthodox and Pertinent is the address of Wayne McVeagh, the chairman of the Union State Central Committee, printed in these columns yesterday. We have not read a stronger statement of the issues involved in the war, and the duties devolved upon the citizen in the coming election. It is brief, eloquent, practical, and directly to the point. It strikes sympathizers with treason a fearful blow, because it strikes directly at the heart of treason.

The American people will pardon much in any public man if he is only candid. Mr. Justice Woodward, doubtless, trusted in this forbearance when he made his bold speech in defense of the South, December 13th, 1860. Dare he trust in it now? Will the disloyal words then uttered be repeated by him during this campaign? Is he brave enough to say *again*, "Let the South go peaceably?"

The rebels destroyed the extensive iron works of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in Adams county, during their last raid into and final retreat from Pennsylvania. The traitors confessed that they committed this outrage because Mr. Stevens had given them so much cold steel in the last Congress of the United States. Of the latter material we think he has a small stock on hand.

What leader of the Democracy will the true Democrat follow? Breckinridge, who is in the armed ranks of treason, fighting to destroy the men who voted for him, or Andrew Johnson, who, while rejecting and denouncing Breckinridge, takes his place by the side of Abraham Lincoln, the duly elected President of the United States?

MARRIED:

VARNER—POLLOCK—On Tuesday evening, July 7th, by Rev. J. A Miller, Mr. GEO. W. VARNER and Miss LIZZA R. POLLOCK, both of this city.

CUNNINGHAM—TAILOR—On Sunday evening, Sept. 6th, by Alderman Taylor, Mr. JAMES V. CUNNINGHAM and Miss MENIA TAILOR, both of this city.

McCUNE—HANNA—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 10th, by Rev. John G. Brown, JOHN R. McCUNE and MARY, daughter of the late Captain John Hanna.

DIED:

MORFORD—On Wednesday, Sept. 9th, at 2 o'clock, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARET S. MORFORD, aged forty-four years.

WEIR—On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at her residence, Springvale, Millin tp., Allegheny county, Mrs. ELENOR, relict of the late Rev. Sam'l Weir.

GILES—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 9th, Mrs. MARY GILES, wife of Daniel Giles, in the seventy-second year of her age.

EYRICH—At Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 8th, at eleven o'clock, T. FRANK GUSTAVUS, youngest son of Jacob and Emma S. Eyrich, aged 20 months.

MONTOOTH—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 9th, JOHN MONTOOTH, in the 46th year of his age.

JONES—At Sewickly, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 9th, at 5 o'clock, JENNIS E., daughter of W. P. and Jane E. Jones, aged 11 years.

HOFFSTOT—On Thursday morning, Sept. 10, at 5 o'clock, DE WITT HOFFSTOTT, aged 21 years and 9 months, son of G. N. and Mary Hoffstot, junior partner of G. N. Hoffstot & Son.

McCARTNEY—On Thursday morning, Sept. 10th, RACHEL, wife of Wm. McCarthey, aged 39 years.

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
September 5, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule:

At MEADVILLE, Crawford county, SATURDAY, Sept. 12th.
At PITTSBURGH, Allegheny county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th.
At CATASAQUA, Lehigh county, SATURDAY, Sept. 19th.
At NORRISTOWN, Montgomery county, MONDAY, Sept. 21st.
At WESTCHESTER, Chester county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.
At BEAVER, Beaver county, FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.
At WASHINGTON, Washington county, SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.
At WILKESBARRE, Luzurne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.

Other appointments will be announced as speedily as possible. We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of
Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee,
Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia,
Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland,
JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor, of Ohio,
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York,
Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois,
Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts,
And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eloquent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period now remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Sec'y. sell

THE UNION

MUST BE PRESERVED.

NO PARTY BUT OUR COUNTRY.

All LOYAL CITIZENS, without regard to party, who are in favor of the

GOVERNMENT OF OUR COUNTRY

AND A

Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

For the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of

OUR GLORIOUS UNION.

All who love their Country!
All who hate Secession and Aristocracy!
All who love Liberty, and are true to the principles of our Revolutionary Sires!
ALL, whether native or adopted, who glory in the title of American Citizen!

All who are in favor of the election of the SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

and opposed to GEORGE W. WOODWARD, who disfranchised our noble volunteer soldiers, and reduced them to the position of non-voting negroes; and all who are in favor of the election of the incorruptible Judge, DANIEL AGNEW, to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, are cordially invited to assemble in

GRAND MASS CONVENTION

At **SCOTCH HILL MARKET SQUARE**, corner GRANT and SECOND Streets,

IN PITTSBURGH,

On Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1863.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following eminent speakers will address the Convention:
Gov. DAVID TOD, of Ohio;
Gov. MORTON, of Indiana;
Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Penna;
Major General BUTLER;
Major General LOGAN;
Major General FRANZ SIGEL;
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE;
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD;
Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT;
Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON;
Hon. P. C. SHANNON;
Col. J. B. CLARK;
THOS. M. MASHALL, Esq.
A. H. GROSS, Esq. se9:d&wtd

DELAWARE GRAPES.

THIS GRAPE, OF HONEYED SWEETNESS, which is exciting so much interest throughout the country, can now, and during the season, be had at our market stand, and store, No. 29 FIFTH STREET. J. KNOX.

PITTSBURGH

MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

Corner PENN and ST. CLAIR streets.

Mr. EDWIN SHERATT intends commencing two classes on TUESDAY, September 15th, 1863, one of these classes will meet in the afternoon and the other in the evening, each class to meet twice a week, viz: TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Hours from 4 to 6, and from 7½ to 9½. Exercises to consist of a course of lessons in the Rudiments; a course of lessons in Bassin Voice Training; a course of lessons in Harmony, together with glee chorus and church music.

Terms for either class, in advance, $5 per session of four months. Private lessons in vocal training $15 per quarter, of twelve weeks, two lessons per week.

Further information furnished at C. C. Meller's, 81 Wood street, or at the rooms, where circulars may be had. se9:1w

HIGHEST PREMIUM
AWARDED TO THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES

BY THE

LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

The sale of these Machines is equal to the sale of all others combined, arising from its adaptability to all kinds of Sewing. As proof, read the following from Douglass & Sherwood, the well known Skirt Manufacturers:

"We have used the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in our Skirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machies before the public we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them. We are running one hundred of your Machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness, that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thicknesses, five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of starched tape. Its speed is unexampled. With one, a person can accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousands yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yards per hour. The fatigue is so slight that our employees work the year round, and continue in good health and spirits. We cannot too highly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgment, with whom we come in contact."

Also, from the *United Presbyterian* of Sept. 10: "After more than one year's experience, we can cordially recommend to our friends Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as one of the most useful pieces of household furniture with which any house can be supplied. It is the last thing in our domestic institution that we would part with."

Every machine warranted for three years. Call and see them in operation and obtain our descriptive circular. WM. SUMNER & Co., Western Agents, No 27 FIFTH St., Pittsburgh. sell

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sell:1y

EAGLE OIL WORKS, Lawrenceville.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

REFINERS OF PURE

CARBON OIL,

(Quality warranted equal to the best made.)

Lubricating Oil, Benzole and Car Grease, and dealers in LAMPS, &c. Warehouse No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. sell:1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET.

PSTTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [sell:1y

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,

(Successors to J. Seibert.)

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

No. **160** THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.

Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid ta order. sell:6m

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,

JOSHUA RHODES,

Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,

DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.

se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

MITCHELL, HERRON & Co.

Manufacturers of

Stoves and Ranges

of every description;

Common and Fine Enameled Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

MACHINERY CASTINGS.

Warehouse, No. 194 LIBERTY St., Pittsburgh. sell

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENN'A MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

By order of the Governor,
A. L. RUSSELL,
sell Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

Iron City College.

HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. $35 pays for a full Commercial course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Professor A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

☞ Attend where the sons and clerks of bankers and business men graduate. se9

NEW GOODS—

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

The largest and best selected stock of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS

Just received and opening daily, with all the new and desirable styles of

MANTLES,

At the New and extensive establishment of

ALEX. BATES,

21 Fifth street.

☞ Country merchants are invited to call and examine the stock. sep30

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR THE

PACIFIC,
GLOBE, and
LIBERTY OIL WORKS.

Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—

AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. sell

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine INsurance.

Office No. 93 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
sel0:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.

VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,

DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,

and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. **107** MARKET Street, near Fifth.
sel0 JOS. R. HUGHES.

JOHN LUNDY'S

ELDORADO

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sel0:1y

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

AT

BARKER'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

NEW SILKS,

NEW SHAWLS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

se7

PURVIANCE'S

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,

Corner Fifth and Market streets.

2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF EVERY STYLE,

PLAIN OR COLORED,

from the popular

CARTE DE VISITE to

CABINET and LIFE SIZE.

Mr. PURVIANCE

Would particularly call the attention of the

AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility

of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs.

Prices Moderate,

and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

BENEFIT of the charming young actress, Miss SUSAN DENIN, who will appear in two characters and sing the new local song, "Now are you Greenbacks."

This FRIDAY EVENING, will be performed
LITTLE DEVIL.

Asmodius.....Miss Susan Denin.
Casilda.....Annie Ward.
Don Raphael.....C. Loveday.
Gil Nargos.....Mr. Chippendale.
SONG.....Miss Becket.
To be followed by
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Sally Scraggs, with song.....Miss Denin.
To conclude with
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Wormwood.....Mr. Sefton.

MASONIC HALL.

THE FAR-FAMED

SANFORD OPERA TROUPE

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The above celebrated Troupe will make their appearance, for a short season, at this popular Hall, commencing on MONDAY EVENING September 14th, 1863.

This Troupe, which has always been characterized for its spirited and attractive entertainments, has lately received many additions of the most talented performers in the profession. And now, in addition to being the oldest, it is the ablest Operatic Troupe in the United States.

The programme for the evening comprises many choice gems of humor, wit, comedy, sentiment, burlesque and dances, making up the most delightful and attractive entertainment.

Prof. CHARLES A. MORRA will preside at the Piano.

Entire new bill for the opening.

The whole under the immediate direction of S. S. SANFORD, who will appear in person.

No repetition of acts. Grand change nightly. Admission **25** cents. Orchestra seats **50** cents. Afternoon performance on SATURDAY, September 19th. sell

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING Co.,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.

THOS. M. HOWE,
Sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW GOODS!

We take pleasure in informing our customers and dealers that we are now receiving a large and complete assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Purchased direct from the importers and manufacturers. In our assortment will be found

MILLINERY GOODS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
GUIPURE AND POINTS LACE COLLARS
COLLARS AND SETTS;
BRAID HATS, Black and Colored;
RIBBONS, a splendid lot;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS;
BRAIDS AND YARNS;
HEAD-DRESSES AND NETS;
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Undergarments

And a full line of Notions, which will be disposed of at the

Lowest Cash Price.

☞ Wholesale Dealers, Milliners, Peddlers and Retail Buyers would do well to examine the stock.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Nos. **77** and **79** MARKET street.
se8

NEW FALL DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

D. H. FRALICH & SON,

No. 104 Market Street,

FRENCH MERINOS, all colors,
POPLINS PLAIN AND FIGURED,
ALL WOOL DELAINES, all colors,

PLAIN AND FIGURED

FANCY SILKS,

LATEST STYLE.

PLAIN BLACK AND FIGURED SILKS,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, just opened.

BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $2,50 UP TO $7.50. ALL COLORS.

100 Pieces Mous. Delaines Dark and Latest Style.

ALL KINDS AND MAKES OF PRINTS.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZES.

GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.

☞ 100 pieces Barred Country Flannels; Shirting Flannels, all colors; Blankets, Checks, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a general assortment of all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS, which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. se7:1m

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
C. HANSON LOWE & CO.'S, Nos. 74 and 76 Market Street,

Comprising DRESS GOODS, of every description; BROWN and PURPLE ALPACAS, very cheap; BLACK and WHITE DRESS PLAID PRESS GOODS; a very full line; HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, every description; new PLAID SHAWLS, for Ladies, Misses and Children, just opened this day.

Barred FLANNELS, very cheap, HOME MADE FLANNELS, Whiteand Grey.
A very fine stock of STRIPED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
RED, WHITE, YELLOW, GREY and BLUE FLANNELS.
Very heavy TWILLED FLANNELS, all colors. PLAID CASSIMERES for Boys' Wear; large stock of goods for Mens' Wear; MOURNING GOODS, a very full line; BOUGHT SINCE THE LATE DECLINE IN GOLD, and will be sold at a small advance on former prices.

Beautiful stock of BALMORAL SKIRTS, just opened and very cheap; PLAID CASSIMERES for Boys' Wear; large stock of goods for Mens' Wear; MOURNING GOODS, a very full line; HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, every description; new PLAID SHAWLS, for Ladies, Misses and Children, just opened this day.

☞ Please give us a call and examine our goods.

C. HANSON LOWE & CO., Sign of the Bee Hive. se7

TO THE LADIES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. C. McCULLOCH,

No. 81 MARKET STREET,

Will close out his stock of Ladies' and Misses' BOSTON RIBBED,
FLEECY COTTON
HEAVY COTTON
AND MERINO HOSE.

Also, Gloves and Undergarments a GOLD PRICES. Now is the TIME TO BUY, as the goods have greatly advanced in price. se7:1m

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Rise.—In the Philadelphia stock market on Tuesday, Allegheny county bonds rose one quarter per cent, the closing quotation being 83¼.

Inquest.—Coroner M'Clurg, on Wednesday evening, held an inquest on the body of a man, named John Wood, who died in jail from natural causes.

County Commissioner Dead.—John Moyer, one of the Commissioners of Dauphin county, died of typhoid fever on Monday last.

Affiliation.—Alderman Nicholson yesterday committed for trial, in default of bail, one Wm. Cooper, charged with the above offence by Mary Donnelly.

Wife Beater Committed.—John Riley, charged with assault and battery on oath of his wife Elizabeth, was yesterday committed to prison in default of bail, by Justice Kelly of Temperanceville.

Mass Meeting at Mifflin.—On Tuesday, the loyal citizens of Juniata county met at Mifflin in Mass Convention, which was attended by the farmers from all parts of the county. Speeches were made by John W. Forney, Mr. Benjamin F. Jenkins and others, and the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the cause.

Col. J. B. Sweitzer.—The Boston *Advertiser* contains a lengthy complimentary notice of our townsman, Col. J. B. Sweitzer, Colonel of the 62 Pennsylvania Regiment, urging his appointment to a Brigadier General. From all accounts the Colonel deserves the position, and we trust he may obtain it.

Payment of the "Emergency" Men.—It will be grafifying to those interested to learn that the form of approved roll for the payment of the Pennsylvania militia called into service by the proclamation of the Governor on September last are in the State Printer's hands, and will be ready for transmission to the Commanding Officers early next week.

Good State of Affairs.—We don't remember the peace of the city to be so much undisturbed for years as it has been during the past six months. The fact is established that quiet and order have never reigned so supreme in the city as at the present time, and we are glad to know that our citizens appreciate this state of affairs.

Funeral of Col. Purviance.—The body of Col. Purviance, on its arrival in Washington, Pa., Tuesday evening, was conveyed to the Episcopal Church, where religious services were held, after which it was removed to the cemetery, followed by a large concourse of citizens. The lamented deceased had many warm friends, and was respected in life by all who knew him.

Pittsburghers Abroad.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at the Philadelphia hotels on Wednesday:—J. W. Cree, James White, W. R. Murphy, John Holmes, Miss Holmes, W. R. McCance, Mrs. M. Richer, E. R. Wilson, G. W. Dash, Henry Pratt, W. Semple, W. W. Moorhead, James H. Mitchell, W. H. Duff, Miss Stewart, D. Berg, J. F. Lauth, John Oldman, Isaac Parker, J. S. Black and D. M. Wagner.

Sanford's Minstrels, as will be seen by advertisement, will visit our city next week, and appear at Masonic Hall. The veteran minstrel, Sanford, was himself in the city yesterday, making preparations for the grand opening of his troupe, which he declares is the most talented that he has brought to the city for years. We have no doubt Sanford will do a large business, and that Masonic Hall will be crowded during his stay.

En Route for Europe.—Rev. Dr. Lyman left this city on Tuesday for Baltimore, where he will sojourn a few days with his friends in the Monumental City. The reverend gentleman is booked for a passage in the steamer of the 27th, for Dresden, where his family are at present residing. The warm wishes of a large circle of friends in this city for his continued good health and safe return to his family, go with him.

New Church.—The new Presbyterian Church at East Liberty, in course of construction, will soon be completed. It will cost, not including the ground upon which it is located, the sum of $52,000. It is finely finished. The pulpit, which is of marble, is the donation of Mrs. Hailman, widow of the late J. W. Hailman. The bell is the donation of Mrs. B. Negley. The structure is a model in church architecture, and reflects the highest credit upon those who so liberally subscribed for its construction.

Anna E. Dickinson.—A note received from this distinguished orator, by a citizen of a neighboring town, says that she designs visiting Western Pennsylvania during the present season, and will probably lecture in Pittsburgh and Nw Brighton. This will be a rare treat to our citizens who already appreciate the ability and eloquence of this lady. Miss Dickinson was formerly a citizen of Western Pennsylvania, having been engaged for some time as a teacher in Greenwood Institute, located at New Brighton, Beaver county. Her coming will be duly noticed at the proper time.

Theatre.—We are pleased to see the name of the popular young acress, Miss Susan Denin, announced for a benefit tonight. A fine bill has been prepared, and we are assured that every arrangement has been completed to make this a real gala occasion. Three fine pieces are upon the bill, in the first two of which Miss Denin appears, bringing into play in both of them her fine vocal abilities. There should be a full house, for Miss Denin is a deserving young actress, a fact which has been clearly proven by the large and intellectual audiences which have greeted her every appearance during her present engagement.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Augusta Weisse was convicted of the larceny of one patent lever silver watch, o the value of $12, the property of Christian Schricker. The jury recommended her to the mercy of the Court, when she was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Henry Barnic was next tried for the larceny of $46, the property of a discharged soldier named Orr. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Bernard Gallagher plead guilty to an assault and battery on J. M. Billows, a colored man. He was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $25, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days.

Joseph Lofink, of Reserve township, plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday. Sentence deferred.

Interesting Habeas Corpus Case.

Judge Lowrie yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a young man named James Cavanagh, held as a deserter from the United States service. Cavanagh, it appears, enlisted as a substitnte under the first draft for John Wasson, of Washington county, but afterwards deserted, and was arrested a day or two ago and handed over to Capt. Foster, who, under a general order directing that deserters under the first draft should be tried by a commission, transferred him to the Provost Marshal of the Department, Capt. Wright. After his arrest a Mr. Bailey, who claims Cavanagh as an indentured apprentice, applied to Judge Lowrie for a writ of habeas corpus, and the writ having been allowed, the matter will come up for argument on Saturday next. The Court will also decide on Saturday in six other cases, in which writs of habeas corpus were issued to secure the discharge of certain parties from Fayette county, held for desertion.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. M'Candless, Physician for the Board of Health, makes the following report of the mortality of the city from September 1st to September 8th, 1863:

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Laries of Knee Joint...	1	Cholera Infantum.....	1
Disease of Liver.....	1	Chronic Diarrhea.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1	Scarlet Fever.....	1
Diarrhea.....	1	Whooping Cough.....	2
Softening of Brain....	1	Gastroenteritis	1
Cardiac Disease.....	1	Congestion of Brain...	1
Dysentery	1	Diptheria	1
Typhoid Fever.....	2	Meningitis.....	1
Delirium Tremens.....	1	Carcrum Oris.....	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	1		
Abscess of Lungs.....	1		
Injuried from a Fall...	1		
Debility	1		

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year.....	4	From 30 to 40.....	3
From 1 to 5.....	1	From 40 to 50.....	4
From 2 to 5.....	3	From 50 to 60.....	4
From 5 to 10.....	0	From 60 to 70.....	2
From 10 to 15.....	0	From 70 to 80.....	1
From 15 to 20.....	0	From 80 to 90.....	0
From 20 to 30.....	3	From 90 to 100.....	0

Males, 18; Females, 13; White, 24; Colored, 1. Total, 25.

Mass Meeting in Allegheny.

The patriotic citizens of Allegheny City had a grand gathering in the Diamond last night, at which unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was organized by calling Hon. Robert McKnight to the chair. The Vice Presidents were Jno. F. Jennings, Samuel Thompson, Robert Lea, Samuel Calhoun, N. Voeghtly, John Enwer, Louis Moul, and S. Baker. Secretaries—George Matthews, Wm. Tate, Jr., Samuel Hastings and Joshua Patterson. Eloquent and appropriate speeches were made by Hon. Robert McKnight, Joshua Robinson, Thos. J. Bigham, Esq., and Hon. William D. Kelly. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed th roughout the proceedings, and the friends of Curtin, Agnew and the Union were highly gratified with the demonstration. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next.

The Mass Meeting at McKeesport.

The loyal and patriotic masses of the upper portion of our county assembled in their strength yesterday in the village of McKeesport, and, candidly speaking, it was the largest gathering of the people outside of the city we have ever had the pleasure of attending. Through the unremitting efforts of Mr. I. N. Coursin and others, the arrangements for the meeting were all that could be desired, and its great success is in a measure attributable to these gentlemen. There could not have been less than four thousand people present, and the enthusiasm displayed was beyond precedent in that patriotic section of the country.

The meeting was called to order by John F. Dravo, Esq., when Dr. George McCook was called to the chair. The following Vice Presidents were selected: B. R. Marchand, Samuel Taylor, George Larimer, William A. Herron, M. K. Moorhead, A. M. Brown, Joseph Ross, John Hare, William K. Hart, William Garvin, Wm. A. Shaw, Matthew Henderson, John Patterson, Wm. Vankirk, John E. Shaeffer, Francis McClure, George Lysle, Wm. Stone, Thomas McMasters, Duncan Hamilton, John Morrison, Joseph Espy, A. Miller, H. Rowland and James Penney, Sr. The Secretaries chosen were Robert W. Mackey, William S. Foster, E. M. Fulton and A. W. Lukens.

On taking the chair, Dr. McCook made somewhat lengthy and patriotic address which was warmly received. A letter from Governor Curtin was read, stating that he was unable to attend, owing to previous engagements at Erie and elsewhere, but promising to be in attendance at the meeting in this city on the 16th inst.

Judge Wm. D. Kelley was then introduced to the meeting, who commenced his address by referring to the beauty and fertility of the valley through which he had come to attend the meeting. He proceeded to tell the meeting how he had cast his first vote for Van Buren, and then referred to the responsibility of the war, fixing it upon President Buchanan and his cabinet. He gave a faithful history of events from the commencement of the rebellion, and charged the Democratic party with being responsible for the war. His speech was replete with undeniable facts, and the practical, yet eloquent manner in which he made it had a telling effect on his vast auditory.

Col. J. B. Clark succeeded Judge Kelley, and made a powerful speech. Thomas M. Marshall followed with a very earnest, yet facetious address, which seemed to have great effect on the people present. James Onslow, a war Democrat, next addressed the meeting, announcing that no matter on what ticket Governor Curtin might be placed, as an old soldier he would vote for him. Col. Thomas M. Bayne was the last speaker, and his speech, though brief, was well conceived.

At the conclusion of the meeting, there were loud demonstrations in favor of the Union nominees, and the vast assemblage separated highly pleased with the proceedings of the day. Our McKeesport friends had their latch-string out, and handsomely treated their guests from the city and surrounding townships. The friends of Curtin, Agnew and the Union have every reason to feel proud of the demonstration of yesterday.

A Visit to the Iron City College.

Presuming that our readers would be interested in knowing something of the educational facilities enjoyed in our city, we called the other day at the one which seems to be enjoying the greatest amount of popular favor, if we are to judge from the number in attendance. The college rooms, which are admirably located in the magnificent block at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, are a model of beauty and convenience. The main hall, some 90 feet long by 40 wide, was occupied by about as many young men as could be seated at the various desks and tables, of which there is three tiers running the entire length of the room, and capable of accommodating about two hundred students. And although so many were here assembled, with no visible government other than a self-imposed restriction from attention to business, all were quiet, orderly and attentive; each apparently devoted to the business in hand, and so completely absorbed in study that a stranger is scarcely noticed in passing through the rooms and inspecting the work.

Immediately adjoining this is the Ladies' Department, a most elegantly furnished room, capable of accommodating a large class. Here are found several young ladies employed in studying book keeping, and apparently as much interested as were the gentlemen in their part of the building. We were informed by the gentlemanly principals, Messrs. JENKINS and SMITH,, that the attendance of ladies for this past year had been quite large, and that some of them are now employed as book keepers in situations occupied by young men before the breaking out of the war. A most excellent idea, and one which we think might be indefinitely extended, to the great benefit of all concerned.

In connection with this department is the Business Office of the college, a neat and and well lighted room, supplied with a well assorted library on commercial science and kindred subjects, free of access to the students, thus furnishing them with the means of obtaining enlarged ideas of the duties pertaining to a business man.

Next we came to the *sanctum*, the private study of the Principals, located in a quiet and retired part of the building, and fitted up with a view to comfort and convenience. Here we saw large piles of letters from former students now in business, and from distinguished men in all parts of the country, detailing their success, and complimenting the Principals on their former efforts in their behalf. The additions to these are numerous, and the quantity now on file is so great, that it would occupy much more time than we could afford to spare in reading them all. To the worthy Principals this must form a very interesting and encouraging feature in their school, as it certainly was to us.

Then to crown all, the walls of the various apartments are covered with specimens of Writing and Pen Drawing, such as no one but Prof. Cowley could execute. The collection of fine Pen Work here on exhibition is doubtless the largest and best in America.

At a given signal the students all assembled in the main hall, to listen to a lecture from Prof. SMITH, who delivers one lecture daily to the entire school. The lectures are designed to illustrate and apply the knowledge acquired by the student during his hours of study, as well as to unfold some of the more difficult topics connected with the course of study.

From one to two hours of each day are occupied by Prof. JENKINS in an exercise on Commercial Arithmetic and Counting House Calculations; and judging from the manner in which he disposes of the most complicated problems and the readiness with which the students solve them, we should without hesitation pronounce the system of instruction there adopted one of absorbing interest to business men, on account of its labor-saving method.

The Book-Keeping Department is under the immediate control of Principals who are aided by several assistants, who have been trained for their respective positions by the Principals themselves; thus securing to the students all the advantages of a uniform system of instruction throughout.

At the regularly appointed hour, both day and evening, the individual whose artistic skill has so long been the wonder and admiration of the country, takes charge of the school in a drill, accompanied by suitable lectures and illustrations upon the Black Board. In Penmanship, Professor COWLEY's rare ability as a penman is only equalled in his admirable system of teaching. One must see and hear for himself before he can appreciate the difference between his mode of teaching and that ordinarily pursued in school.

The College is said to be in a more prosperous condition than ever before; so much so, indeed, as to make it a serious question whether its present capacious Halls will long be able to accommodate its constantly increasing number of students.

A visit there will well repay any one for the time and trouble, as we doubt if there is a place of greater interest in our city, which is full of interesting and important places.

Every young man in the country should avail himself of the advantages afforded by this popular institution.

Commenced.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have commenced the work on the branch railroad from Franklin to Oil City.

Sent to the House of Refuge.—Jno. E. Darlie, colored, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by acting Mayor Jas. Miller, of Allegheny, for incorrigibility on complaint of his mother.

Government Horses.—There are upwards of two thousand horses in the government corrals at Harrisburg. About four hundred of the number are in a hospital, under the care of veterinary surgeons.

New Oil Well.—On Saturday last, a nice well, pumping about forty barrels, was struck on the Rynd Farm, Venango county. The parties owning it are, J. M. Kier, J. D. Humes, Joseph Crawford, and Thomas Brown.

Flag Presentation.—On behalf of the loyal citizens of the place, Mr. Marshall yesterday presented to the Union League of M'Keesport, a beautiful flag, which was received on behalf of the League by Thos. Howard, Esq. The speeches of both gentlemen were appropriate to the occason, and gave great pleasure to all who heard them.

Cavalry Encampment.—On Wednesday of last week the regiment of Cavalry at Camp Cross, near Connellsville, pulled up stakes and under command of Lieutenant Colonel Dale, encamped a short distance east of Uniontown. They are a splendid body of men, numbering about 600 rank and file, and are now under fine military discipline. They enlisted for six months under the call for State troops, about one-half their time having expired.

The Funeral of a Patriot Soldier.

Our attention was attracted, yesterday afternoon, to a plain unostentatious funeral cortege, which was winding its mournful way through the streets, to Allegheny Cemetery—that beautiful repose for the dead. Not a drum, nor a funeral note was to be heard, although the remains being taken to their last resting place, were those of a soldier's—one James M. Colliers, who, in the summer of last year enlisted in Co. E, Bayne's regtment, 136th, Pa. Vols.; but he, in the winter following, was from physical disability, honorably discharged from the service. Poor fellow, his heart was all right—his intentions as pure and patriotic as ever glowed in the breast of man. He returned from the field to his home, only to live for a short period; after his return to the city, his physical condition, together with the helplessness of his family, awakened the sympathies of a number of the benevolent ladies of our midst, who not only freely and cheerfully administered to the wants of his family, but who, with their pleasant countenances and kind consoling words (the offspring of angel hearts) also alleviated the pangs of poor Collier's downward passage to the tomb. His funeral was, we observe, attended by some of those same ladies, determined that their philanthrophy should extend to seeing that his body received such an interment as was befitting the soldier, who died glorifying God and his country.

Attempted Self-Destruction.

Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, Daniel Fickeisen, one of our oldest German fellow citizens, shot himself at his residence and place of business, Third street, under the following circumstances:—It appears that Mr. Fickeisen had told his family that he was tired of living, to which remark they paid no attention. He retired to a back room on the first floor, and discharged into his person the contents of a single barreled duelling pistol, loaded with four buck-shot. The charge entered just below the nipple of the left breast, all within the circumference of an inch. His family, on hearing the report of the pistol, rushed to his assistance, but he refused all offers of the kind. It was not until the arrival of his son-in-law, Professor Rohbock, that he would consent to the calling in of a physician. Dr. Walter was called in, who made an examination of the wounds, probing some of them to the depth of four inches. The doctor's investigation led him to believe that the injured man would not survive his wounds. Mr Fickeisen repeatedly declared that he designed taking his life, as he was tired of living. He was a native of Bavaria, and came to this county in 1828. He entered the military service here and for five years was engaged at the arsenal as a machinist. At the expiration of his term of service, he commenced tavern keeping in the Diamond, in which business he is now engaged. He was still living at a late hour last night.

The Grand Advance at Charleston.

General Gilmore is steadily working his way into the cradle of rebellion, destined, we hope, soon to become its tomb. His approaches on Morris Island have run so close to the rebel batteries that these have at length been abandoned. Fort Wagner the strongest of the external defences of the harbor, is ours, and with it, according to the rebel accounts, the whole island. This includes Fort Gregg and the Cumming's Point battery, leaving only Forts Johnson, Moultrie and Pinckney to be surmounted, which are inconsiderable obstructions. By these successes, Gilmore will be enabled to plant all his destructive weapons more than a mile closer to the doomed city.

But without these successes he would have been able to renew the shelling of it, by means of his famous "Swamp-Angel," which throws the Greek fire a distance of five miles. Unfortunately, the work of that gun was suspended, after it had begun its exploits, by the want of proper fuses, which have since been supplied, and which will be used in case of necessity. Gilmore will take the city, if he can, without destroying it, but if the rebels are obstinate, he will level the proud recreant to the ground.

ONE of the guests at the Eldrige House, in Lawrence, Kansas, gives an account of the robbery of the boaders at the house, who were all marched out of their rooms and arranged in the hall: "Presently a bushwhacker came up the stairs, paused upon the landing, and looked us over. It was Quantrell, the terror of the border, and a former citizen of the town. To some old acquaintances he spoke civilly enough, and with two or three shook hands, assuring us that we were entirely safe, and should receive complete protection from personal violence. Quantrell would pass anywhere for a well-looking man, and exhibits in his countenance no traces of native ferocity. He is of medium height, well built, and very quiet and even deliberate in speech and motion. His hair is brown, his complexion fresh, and his cunning but pleasant blue eyes and acquiline nose give to his countenance its chief expression. During the few moments which he spent with us at this time, he conversed freely about himself and the present expedition, receiving with marked complacency some compliments on the completeness of his present success, and not hesitating to express his consciousness that it was by far the greatest of his exploits. He desired especially to know whether Gov. Carney was in the city, and finally left us, taking with him one of our party to guide some of his men whom he was about to send in search of Jim Lane.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE WAR.—Gen. Butler's opinion as to the manner in which the war should be prosecuted is given in his letter to the Springfiel (Illinois) mass meeting, as follows:

"Compromises are impossible, save between equals in right. Reorganization or reconstruction is alone useful when vicious parts are to be left out. Amnesties are for individuals, not for organized communities. Therefore prosecute the war, bring every part of the country into submission to the laws of the United States; then there will be no place for rebellion, no parties for compromise, no occasion for reconstruction, and clemency may be shown, and amnesties offered to individual citizens who desire them. Is there any other way to restore tho Union?"

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The village of Craneville, in Union county, New Jersey, was the scene of a horrible accident on Monday night. Mr. J. A. Baldwin, keeper of a grocery, was drawing some kerosene oil from a barrel for a customer when it caught fire and exploded, probably instantly killing him and setting the building on fire. The house, in which were both store and dwelling, was entirely consumed, together with the body of the unfortunate man, nothing marking the spot but a charred mass of ruins. Mr. Baldwin was postmaster at Craneville, and also ticket agent for the Central Railroad Company.

THE Members of Congress elect from Vermont—all Union men are as follows: First District—F. E. Woodbridge; Second District—Justin S. Morrill; Third District—Portus Baxter. Woodbridge succeeds E. P. Walton, who served for six years, and is said to be one of the most eloquent speakers in New England.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHARLESTON.

From Morris Island Completely in Our Possession.---Fort Moultrie Besieged.---Magazine Reported Blown Up!

FORTRESS MONROE, September 10.—The steamer New York arrived to-day from Morris Island, and reports that she left at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Morris Island had been completely in our possession since Sunday. We captured eleven guns and seventy-five men. Five monitors and the Ironsides were besieging Fort Moultrie when the New York left. It was reported that we had blown up the magazine.

Loyal Meeting at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—A special to the *Democrat*, dated Leavenworth, 9th inst., says the meeting at Paola, yesterday, was organized by appointing Lieut.-Governor Osborn chairman. The crowd in attendance numbered over 3,500 armed men. Many were prevented from coming by Gen. Schofield's order and rain. Gen. Lane was introduced, and spoke in the open air for three hours, rain pouring down incessantly. He was very bitter on Schofield and Gamble. Resolutions were adopted declaring the policy now forced upon Missouri and Kansas one which gives immunity to rebel sympathizers, and exposes loyalists to massacre; that clemency to guerrillas and rebels is cruelty to loyalists; that the loyal people who furnish the army, and the popular power which sustains it, have a legitimate right to a voice in the selection of a military commander to rule over them; that the re-establishment of the Department of Kansas is imperatively demanded; that we cannot expect peace, security or success in the field until the vast territory embraced is placed under the control of a single commander-in-chief; that inasmuch as the people of Kansas are able and willing to destroy bushwhackers, and their services are refused by Schofield's order No. 92, which prohibits them from crossing the line, we ask the military authorities for immunity to rest securely in future, and for this purpose demand that they station in every neighborhood in Souther Kansas a sufficient force to secure their protection; that the military authorities shall seize 300 of the men who are buskwhackers to-day and farmers to-morrow, and hold them as hostages, to be executed whenever a raid is made upon Kansas; that if the Government continues to force upon us a defensive system we ask our Congressional delegation to urge the immediate return of every Kansas regiment. Eighteen delegates were appointed to visit Washington.

The War in East Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the *Gazette*, dated Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 6th, says: The great campaign of war is over, and we are in full possession of East Tennessee. It was a great bloodless victory. The campaign was skillfully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements that the rebels were taken unawares. They fled before us without destroying any property. At Loudon they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the 2d Tennessee regiment broke them into fragments. Three steamboats, three locomotives and a large number of cars were captured there. The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered. Thousands of people of every age, sex, color and condition hailed us on the way with shouts and tears, intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme. Burnside addressed the soldiers and people, assured them of protection, and that while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the Government. Gen. Carter also spoke in touching terms of their sufferings, and announced their termination. Col. Saunders was called out amid shouts of welcome.

Col. Gilbert has been appointed Military Governor, and Gen. Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.

A later dispatch says that when Longstreet left the rebels regarded our expedition as a raid until the last moment. The march of two hundred and fifty miles was a hard one, but it was done in good order. The trains were all up in good space.

Dispatch from Gen. Gilmore.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The following was received here this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1763.

Maj. Gen. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and battery Gregg are ours. Last night our suppers crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide. About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the Island and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cumming's Point in small boats. Captured dispatches show that the Fort was commanded by Col. Kirtt, of S. C.—It was garrisoned by 1,400 effective men, and battery Gregg by between 100 and 200.

Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding 1,800 men, remains in tact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured nineteen pieces of artillery, and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Q. A. GILMORE,

Major General Commanding.

Arrest of the Mayor of Leavenworth—Great Excitement.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—A special to the *Democrat*, dated Leavenworth, Sept. 9, says Mayor Anthony was arrested by two detectives, aided by twenty soldiers, who, without allowing him a word with a friend or a moment's time, placed him in a wagon and started toward Kansas City at a rapid rate. He was taken to Ewing's headquarters, and after two hour's consultation with the detective, and telegraphing to Leavenworth, was released. During his arrest he was, by order of General Ewing, prohibited from private conversation with any one, not permitted to telegraph or write to his friends in Leavenworth without submitting the telegram or letter to Gen. Ewing.

The Mayor returned this evening, hundreds of citizens going out to meet him. He addressed a vast throng for two hours, giving a statement of the facts of his arrest, and denouncing Gen. Ewing in bitter terms. He said that General Ewing had agreed to revoke his order declaring martial law, and that no detective should hereafter arrest any civil officer. Everybody here without respect to party denounces the arrest in unqualified terms.

Capture of Fort Smith.

LEAVENWORTH, September 9.—Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith, was received here this evening. On the 31st, Blunt camped within two miles of Cooper and Cabell, who had a force of four thousand rebels west of the Fort, and the next morning marched to attack them but they had fled. Col. Cloud chased Cabell twenty miles south and had a brief engagement. After a few rounds, Cabell's men fled in all directions. Our loss was eight wounded. Capt. Lane, of the 20th Kansas regiment, was killed before Cloud returned. Blunt's force was unresisted. Gen. Blunt is seriously ill, and will return homeward as soon as he is able. The Creeks have nearly all deserted the rebels. McIntosh has gone towards Red river with only 150 men from his two regiments. In thirty days no rebel force will remain in the Indian Territory. Contrabands are flocking to Fort Smith. The rebels have evacuated Little Rock and removed 40 miles to Fort Washington, which they are fortifying.

Washington City Items.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—A deputation of Nashville merchants waited on Secretary Chase to-day, to ask for the removal of restrictions from the trade of Nashville and Middle Tennessee. It is probable that the object of their visit will be accomplished in the pending modification of commercial restriction upon our western commerce. Col. Edward S. Cotter, chief of staff, telegraphed from Fortress Monroe to-day to Gen. Halleck that when on Tuesday p. m. Capt. Chisholm, of the steamer New York, left Charleston harbor the rebel flag was still flying at Sumter, but no new guns were mounted and only a very small force remained there. Five monitors and the Ironsides engaged batteries Beauregard and Lee from dawn until 2 p. m. On Tuesday the 8th a shell from one of the monitors exploded in the magazine of Fort Moultrie, the south western parapet was seriously damaged by the explosion.

Surrender of Cumberland Gap.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—A telegram was received here this day from the operator at Crab Orchard, states that Cumberland Gap was evacuated on Sunday, September 6th, at 4 o'clock P. M., without the firing of a gun.

Interesting from Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—The steamer Orizaba, from Panama, brings dates via Manzello from Juanpunto to the 19th and City of Mexico to the 13th of August. Miramon had been appointed by Forey commander of the Franco-Mexican forces. The Triumvirate have notified the representatives of the foreign governments that a legal government is now provided for Mexico, and requesting them to recognize the Triumvirate as constitutional. The American and Central American Ministers replied that they must recognize the Juarez government until further instructions are received from their respective governments. Comonfort and Dabaldo had published strong appeals, urging the Mexicans to continue respectful to the French.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from the southern coast, arrived to-day and reports that she was boarded on the 9th at 10:30 A. M., inside of Cape Henry, by a boat belonging to the frigate Minnesota, from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C. She reported being on shore with her boats. She had a fight with the rebels, killing twelve and capturing two guns, which she brought with her.

Gen. Burnside in Possession of Cumberland Gap.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cumberland Gap, September 9th, says: Gen. Frazer, with two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery, surrendered, at 4 o'clock to-day, to Gen. Burnside's advance, under Gen. Shackleford. Our forces are now in possession of the Gap.

New York Democratic Convention.

AYLBAN, September 10.—The Democratic Convention nominated D. B. St. John for Secretary, Sanford E. Church for Comptroller, M. B. Camplain for Attorney General, and W. B. Lewis for State Treasurer.

The Enrollment Act Consitutional.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Judge Cadwallader, of the U. S. District Court, in a case before him yesterday, declared the Enrollment Act constitutional.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Nothing unusual transpired yesterday in the money circles of our city. There was very little inquiry for loans at the various discount houses. Quite a change, at this season, from former years. September was usually freighted with heavy discounts, preparatory to the fall trade. Like many other changes, it is decidedly for the better. The merchant now is generally on the right side of his banking account, and is not placed under the necessity of asking a loan, but has the wherewith to operate on hand.

Quite a favorable change was observable in the New York loan market on Wednesday. Every vestige of the stringency of the former week had disappeared, and the usual easy tone had developed itself. Wednesday's N. Y. *Post* says:

"The new government loan, the negotiations for which were finally concluded, is expected to contribute in various ways to give additional ease to the operations of the loan market. This circumstance, together with the general prosperity of the country and the favorable prospects of the war, has contributed to wake up once more the speculative spirit, and to give a new impulse to the demand for railway shares."

Considerable editorial speculation is had among the financial corps of the Eastern press as to the probable effect of the new National Banking Law upon the old banks of issue throughout the country. No doubt it was designed by the projectors of the new system, to supercede the old, by furnishing an unexceptionable bank note currency. The wealth and unbounded credit of the Government is pledged for its safety. This will at once popularize the new National currency, and rapidly displace the bills of banks which have heretofore enjoyed a good circulation, and narrow it within the bounds of their immediate neighborhood.

We hail the advent of the New National Bank Currency with unfeigned pleasure, and are firmly convinced that it will inaugurate an epoch in the circulating medium of our country that will bury every irresponsible, wild-cat institution, and gradually change the old banking systems, which have had their day, and, doubtless, subserved their end as well as they were capable of doing, but now must yield to a more excellent and perfect organization.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, September 11.

The demand for the leading articles continues to improve. The weather was pleasant. The Allegheny River is rising slowly; we do not look for any beneficial rise at present. A few feet of water would be of immense benefit to our community at present. Among the operations of the day we note the following:

FLOUR—The market exhibited more firmness. Although no advance was established, it was easy to perceive which way matters were going. The stock in first hands is not large, whilst the demand is improving. Among the sales may be noted—140 bbls Extra Family at $5 75@6; 100 do do at $5 87@6 12; 150 do at $5 75@6; 184 do at $5 70@6@6 15 ₱ bbl. 126 lbs Extra at $4 50 ₱ bbl. Sales of inferior lots were reported at lower figures.

SALT—The market was very firm with an improved demand. Some of our large dealers have sold out their entire stocks. Sales 100 bbls at $2 50; sales from store at $2 60 ₱ bbl.

BACON—The firmness we have heretofore mentioned continues without abatement. Holders appear with smiling countenances; in fact they appear to enjoy good health at present. Among the sales were the following: 3500 lbs Plain Hams at 10@10½c—some dealers firm at the latter figure; 2500 lbs sugar cured Hams at 13@13½c, the latter for choice; 1500 lbs Shoulders at 6¾c; 1600 lbs Sides at 6¾@7c. Sales of inferior lots at lower figures. Country Meat has pretty much disappeared.

GROCERIES—*Sugar*—This article seems to have advanced in most of the leading cities. Sales 12 hhds ordinary Orleans at 12¾@12¾c; 10 hhds prime do at 13c. The stock on hand is not large.

Molasses—Prices are evidently looking up. Sales 20 bbls old at 56c; 10 do new crop at 59@60c; 25 bbls on private terms.

Coffee—The demand is increasing. We note sales of 65 sacks Rio at 30@31c.

BUTTER.—Prices tend downward. We note sales of 2000 lbs—a good article—at 16@18c; 500 lbs fresh at 20@22c.

EGGS—Dealers take hold very sparingly. Sale of 6 bbls at 14c.

APPLES—Market amply supplied and prices tending downward. Sales 150 bbls at $2 12½@2 87 ₱ bbl; 100 bush at 70@75 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—Very firm and prices have further advanced. Sales 60 bxs W R at 12@13c.

HAY—The demand exceeds the supply. Former prices have been well maintained. Sales 14 loads at scales at 33@35 ₱ ton.

WHISKY—Market very firm with a good demand. The late advance has been maintained. Sales of 60 bbls city rectified at 49@50c.

OATS—There was a good local demand. Prices are still looking toward an advance. Sales 1500 bush from first hands at 80@81c; sales from store at the usual advance.

OATS—Are not much enquired for. Regular sales were made amounting to 900 bush at 69c.

WHEAT—Demand increasing. Red was steady at $1 05@1 06 from wagon. White $1 10@1 12. The stocks are light.

BARLEY—Was more enquired for, with sales at $1 10@1 15 to the extent of 700 bush, prime article.

RYE—Nothing of moment doing. We quote nominally at 80@82c.

SEEDS—The demand is improving. Timothy ranges $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush.

Pittsburgh Oil Markets.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Friday, Sept. 11.

The market yesterday was not active. The fact is, buyers seem to be in a quandary and hardly know what course to pursue. The present rates are entirely too high for exporting purposes; for example, refined in bond is dull, n New York, at 56@57, while in Pittsburgh holders are asking 51@55c; this, of course, leaves no margin to operate in the export trade with New York. The supply is large, and dealers here will have to look out for some other outlet, as New York seems to be out of the market just at present. Crude oil was equally dull, with a downward tendency.

Crude—The sales were principally in a small way, in bulk, at 24½@25c. Some dealers are holding off for 28c. Sales, including packages, at 29½@30½c. A few lots only were disposed of at these rates. The stock in this market is not heavy.

Refined—The market at present is very dull. Purchasers, or buyers seem shy. The Eastern news is of a few days since, and is in favor of buyers. We quote nominally at bonded 54@55. Free oil 10 cents ₱ gallon.

Exports to New York—Refined 842 bbls; Crude 20 bbls; Grease 10 bbls. To Philadelphia; Refined 324 bbls; Crude 274; Benzole 122 bbls; total 1562.

Imports—Per Allegheny Valley Railroad: Refined 525 bbls; Crude 194. No receipts per Allegheny river up to noon.

PHILADELPHIA METAL MARKET.—The market for Pig Iron is quiet, with sales of Anthracite at from $30@35 ₱ ton for the range of numbers. Scotch Pig is held at $35 ₱ ton. Manufactured Iron is unchanged. Lead—There is very little here, and we hear of no sales. Galena is worth 7¼c. cash. Copper—Small sales of American Yellow Metal are making at 27c., and Nails at 30c. on time.

PHILADELPHIA OIL MARKET.—The sales of Fish Oils have been only in a small way, at previous rates. Linseed Oil is firm, and selling at $1.10. Lard Oil is quiet, and small sales of No. 2 at 72c. and No. 1 at 82@85c. Sperm Oil is held at $3.10. Petroleum is rather quiet; about 1,000 bbls sold at 38c. for crude, 57@60c. for rainier, in bond, and 65@68c. ₱ gallon for free.

THE COAL OIL TRADE.—Since the first of the year the shipments of petroleum from Philadelphia and New York have reached 2,250,000 gallons, which is valued at one million dollars (more of the crude being shipped than ever). This is more

The Daily Commercial.

The Hero Mother.

With what quick, thronging hopes, what wishes wild,
The mother, gazing on her first-born son.
Dreams of a glorious future for her child;
A goal of triumph for the race begun!

The world's new savior lies in quiet sleep,
Clasped to a heart that knows no fear or care;
Upward those little feet their way shall keep,
Nor sin nor sorrow taint the mountain air;

Oh, weeping mother of that island home!
That home so beautiful, so desolate!
All that thou couldst have dreamed or prayed is come;
All that thou couldst have asked is given by fate.

Wouldst thou the hero's crown, the martyr's palm?
The saintly aureole, love's myrtle wreath?
All rest with that brave hand, that brow, whose calm
Told of the steadfast faith that dwelt beneath.

He sleeps with those he loves and died to save!
Oh, land of youthful heroes! Hast thou known
A purer sacrifice? a nobler grave?
A heart more singly true, or more thine own?

Ah, not in vain thy children die for thee!
Youth, beauty, genius in the gulf are cast,
That yawns before the footsteps of the free;
And the best sacrifice is still the last.

Oh, mother of the soldier of the cross!
Weep not with bitter tears thy fallen son;
Let faith and hope shed radiance on thy loss,
And wait the future that his blood has won.

CHARLESTON.

Why the Shelling of the City was Discontinued.

[From the Boston Journal.]

A gentleman of much intelligence, recently from Morris Island, where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to us a variety of interesting facts connected with the siege of Charleston, which throw much light on the state of affairs there. He informs us that the reason why General Gillmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the "Greek fire" shells, was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and, being discharged from a gun elevated at an agle of thirty-eight degrees, took their flight at the same angle, with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck base downward, instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode—only two are known to have exploded—one which fell into a warehouse, and another which fell into the street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the Ordnance Department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked for contingency. To this fact alone Charloston owes the delay of the hour of its doom.

Time-fuses, which will set matters all right, were at once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Iland, before this, and very likely Charleston is at this moment experiencing the effects of a shower of Greek fire shells, fifteen hundred of which have been ordered for the bombardment of that nest of treason. The gun from which the shells were first fired was a 200-pounder Parrott, which can throw a shell no less than seven miles when aimed at an angle of forty-five degrees. The first shells went over Charleston, the gun being aimed at too sharp an angle. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Gen. Gilmore has ne less than thirty Parrott guns mounted that will throw shells plump into Charleston. Also, that the use of Greek fire shells to bombard that rebel stronghold was personally ordered by President Lincoln. The Greek fire burns for twenty minutes.—It will burn on water as well as on land, and each shell covers a surface of about one hundred square feet of flame. The shell burst into about one hundred and twenty pieces, or ten times as many as the ordinary shell. Of course the effect of these shells will be to set Charleston in flames, which nothing can subdue.

In addition to the Greek fire shells, a large quantity of improved shrapnel shells, made by the inventor of the Greek-fire shell, and containing from five hundred to one thousand bullets each, have been sent to Morris Island, to be transferred thence into the rebellious city in a manner not very pleasant to the enemy. These shells are fired with time fuses, and are very destructive of life. The celebrated 300-pound Parrott gun which General Gilmore has weighs 27,000 pounds. It took two thousand men nine nights to get the monster into position, the drag teams breaking down seven nights in succession, the enemy shelling the party all the while, and men being killed nightly. Nothing was done with it by day, the gun being covered with bushes to conceal it from the enemy's fire. The diameter of the bore is ten inches, the charge of powder twenty-five pounds, and the shell that goes out of it is as high as a flour barrel, weighs 300 pounds, and contains 17 pounds of mortar powder. The execution of one of these shells on Sumter is considered equal to three 200-pound shells. But two of these immense rifled guns have been made, although twenty more have been ordered for the army. None have been ordered for the navy.

Gen. Gilmore at first had only one, but another has just been sent to him. The 300-pounder when it exploded was in charge of an infantry captain, who had never fired a cannon before in his life. He was cautioned that some accident would happen if he was not very careful. On the twenty-fifth round, the shell, containing 17 pounds of powder, was filled, the percussion fuse was screwed half way down, and could not be got any further, when the Captain said, "Let it go at that." The consequence was that when discharged, the fire communicated down by the thread to the shell, causing the latter to explode before it left the gun, and breaking off 20 inches of the muzzle. The gun was repaired and got ready for use again in two days. It burst on Friday at 12 o'clock, and was firing again on Sunday as well as ever. These guns have been fired with 40 pounds of powder, and sent a ball through nine inches of wrought iron plates and two feet of oak timber by which the iron was backed. It has also sent a ball through 26 feet of earth. The larger a gun having a rifle bore is made the steadier and truer the ball or shell is sent—indeed, the accuracy of a rifle is attained.

Mr. R. P. Parrott, the inventor of these guns commenced making them in 1856, at his own expense, continuing his experiments without aid from the Government till the rebellion broke. He then began to make 10-pounders, and has now advanced from that small beginning to 300-pounders, and if successful, will try a 2,000-pounder. Over 2,500 of these guns have been made by Mr. Parrott, who furnishes them at a less cost than the Government can make them at its own foundries; indeed, supplying them at a trifle above cost, depending upon the shells which he furnishes to the Government for his profits. Another fact, very creditable to him is, that when the price of iron and labor advanced, he did not raise his prices, although all the other foundries in the country did. About thirty-three of these guns, ranging from three hundred to ten pound calibre, are turned out weekly at Mr. Parrott's establishment, the West Point Foundry, at Cold Springs, New York.

The demand for the rifle cannon is now so great that the foundries of this country are unable to supply them, and extensive orders are sent to Europe. The State of Massachusetts alone has ordered seventy from abroad.

A MURDER BEFORE CHARLESTON.

A correspondent of the Lowell *News*, who has lately escaped from Savannah, tells the following story:

After the assault on Fort Wagner, where Col. Shaw was killed, a rebel soldier was showing his boots in Savannah, and bragging how he got them. He said he attempted to take them off a Yankee soldier on that fatal field, who, though wounded, remonstrated, saying there were dead ones enough from whom he might take a pair. Then, with a fiendish exultation, he went on to say how he would n't rob the wounded, so, putting his bayonet through the man's heart, he took the boots and came away. If the devils ever dance, that fellow should be counted in, boots and all.

LORD CLYDE, better known as Sir Colin Campbell, entered the British army when a mere boy, as an Ensign, served under Sir John Moore in Portugal, and under the Duke of Wellington in Spain. In the Russian war his name became prominent as a leader of the Highland brigade at the battle of the Alma, and for his splendid repulse of the Russian cavalry, at the battle of Balaclava. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in India, and it was here he achieved the triumph of his military life by the skill and daring with which he suppressed the great Sepoy rebellion. For this he was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Clyde, and a few months before his death he was appointed a Field Marshal.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

[L. S.]

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deception is announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membraue, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy: for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,
W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world,

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
se9 Pittsburgh, Penn.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Saturday, August 15th, 1863, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water Streets, as follows:

		Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown:		7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	do do	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
1st M'Keesport Accom'n:		11:00 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
3d	do do	6:15 p. m.	9:05 p. m.
1st Port Perry	do	7:00 a. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Braddock's	do	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from M'Keesport: 1:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.

For tickets apply to GEO. BOULTON, Ag't.
se H. BLACKSONE, Supt.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863

FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Shortest and Most Direct Route

TO THE WEST!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Fast Line.	Express.